

scribed as a new species by Mr. W. W. Froggatt in 1913 (*Agric. Gaz. N.S.W.*, 24: 567). His specimens were found crawling about in the mucus on the windpipes, just below the mouths, of kangaroos at Moramana Station, Walgett district, N.S.W.

The fly was previously represented, in the entomological collection of the W.A. Department of Agriculture, by specimens determined by Dr. S. J. Paramonov. These were some larvae, and an adult female, which had emerged from a pupa, obtained from a female red kangaroo at Warambie Station, Roebourne, W.A., in 1938.

—L. E. KOCH, Department of Agriculture.

**Homing Performances by Senegal Doves.**—On September 2, 1960, I caught a Senegal Dove (*Streptopelia senegalensis*) in a mist net at my home at 184 Salvado Road, Wembley. It was transported, concealed in a gladstone bag, to the C.S.I.R.O. Wildlife Survey Section's Laboratory at 33 Caporn Street, Nedlands, where it was ringed (070-06630) and released. On October 12 it was re-taken in an automatic trap by Mrs. B. Tormey at 188 Salvado Road, Wembley, a distance of 3 miles north of its release point.

A second dove was trapped by Mrs. Tormey at 188 Salvado Road in the late afternoon of November 4, 1960, and ringed by me (070-01218) and released (after transportation, concealed in a box) at the corner of Warick Street and Wanneroo Road, 7½ miles north of its capture point. The dove was re-taken the following morning, November 5, by Mrs. Tormey at the original trap.

A third dove (070-06338) showed the best homing performances to date. It was caught and ringed at 184 Salvado Road on September 12, 1960. On November 3 it was re-trapped at 188 Salvado Road and released at 80 Matlock Street, Mt. Hawthorn (3 miles N.E.) It was re-trapped again at 188 Salvado Road on November 8 and released by Mr. A. Strawbridge at Upper Swan, about 17 miles N.E. On December 14 it was re-trapped for the third time at 188 Salvado Road.

Ringling of Senegal Doves, both at Caporn Street and Salvado Road, has indicated, through repeated recaptures, that these birds are highly sedentary and the performances of the three birds mentioned demonstrate that they will return to the home area even after being transported some distance away in a manner which precludes them from having visual knowledge of the route taken.

—R. H. STRANGER, Wembley.

**Parthenogenesis in the Moth *Zermizinga indocilisaria*.**—A study of the biology of the geometrid moth, *Zermizinga indocilisaria* Walker, made it appear that parthenogenesis occurs in this species.

In September, 1959, six small potted pines, *Thuja orientalis*, were placed in the biology laboratory at Guildford Grammar School. A few days later some twig mimicking looper caterpillars were seen eating the green leaves on the pines.

The caterpillars were overall pale brown in colour with darker brown patches, small black spots resembling bark scars distributed over the body breaking up the outline, and a stripe of greenish black